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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

SINGH, RACHNA

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2176

DATE MAILED: 06/29/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/477,452

Applicant(s)

KANNO ET AL

Examiner

Rachna Singh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 April 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 3-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 3-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed on 04/13/05.
2. Claims 1 and 3-8 are pending. Claims 7 and 8 are newly added claims. Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1 and 3-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sallette, US 6,155,840, 12/5/00 (filed 9/18/98) in view of Logan et al., US Patent 6,199,076 B1, filed 10/2/96.

In reference to claims 1 and 3, Sallette teaches a system and method for distributed learning that includes a learning server coupled to presenter and audience computer systems via a network. See abstract. Sallette's system comprises the following features:

-A control module that controls interactions between the presenter and the audience computer systems. The presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See abstract and

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column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Compare to ***“a presenter controlled control unit obtaining address information defined on an information network and used by the presenter to output information on the local side computer terminal”***.

-A control module for controlling interactions between the presenter and the audience. Sources of data and their respective address on the network are transmitted to the audience from the presenter computer. The presenter computer is used by the presenter to communicate with audience members and control information that appears on the audience member's computers. The audience member uses the audience computer system to receive the presentation from the presenter. See columns 4-5 and abstract. Compare to ***“an interface unit transmitting a plurality of pieces of obtained address information one by one to the remote side computer terminals, and for instructing an output of information by the remote side computers corresponding to the transmitted pieces of address information as controlled by the presenter”***.

Sallette teaches that the presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an “address” field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a

particular Internet web page. See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of data having the address information and data can be displayed and associated with the a sequence (i.e. video stream). See column 7.

Sallette does not teach that the sequence comprises sequence numbers representing the output sequence; however, Logan teaches a program segment identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further teaches that a hyperlink can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column 31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31) with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain address information.

In reference to claims 4 and 5, Sallette teaches that the presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of data having the address information and data can be displayed and associated with the a sequence (i.e. video stream). See column 7. Sallette does not teach that the sequence comprises sequence numbers representing the output sequence; however, Logan teaches a program segment identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further teaches that a hyperlink can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column 31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31)

with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain address information.

In reference to claim 6, Sallette teaches a system and method for distributed learning that includes a learning server coupled to presenter and audience computer systems via a network. See abstract. Sallette's system comprises the following features:

-A control module that controls interactions between the presenter and the audience computer systems. The presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Compare to ***"obtaining a sequence of material segments to be presented and selected by a presenter, with the segments having corresponding storage addresses in a presenter controlled first computer"***.

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-A control module for controlling interactions between the presenter and the audience.

Sources of data and their respective address on the network are transmitted to the audience from the presenter computer. The presenter computer is used by the presenter to communicate with audience members and control information that appears on the audience member's computers. The audience member uses the audience computer system to receive the presentation from the presenter. See columns 4-5 and abstract. Compare to ***"an interface unit transmitting a plurality of pieces of obtained address information one by one to the remote side computer terminals, and for instructing an output of information by the remote side computers corresponding to the transmitted pieces of address information as controlled by the presenter"***.

-Transmitting address information of the source of data. The address is in the form of a Internet Protocol address or Domain Name System specifying the location of the source of data on the Internet. When content is received outside the presenter's computer, like when the content is a web page or coming from a remote location, the content is displayed as it is received from the learning server. See columns 7-8. Compare to ***"transmitting by a second computer, the addresses one at a time to third computers in accordance with the sequence; retrieving, by the third computers, the segments from the presenter controlled first computer responsive to the addresses; and presenting, by the third computers, the material segments to users"***. The presence of a server computer indicates that information can be delivered to remote and local computer terminals as well as a second and third

computer in the network. See columns 7-8. Transmitting a hyperlink from one computer to another is a feature occurring in computers in a network system thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to retrieve, transmit, and present segments on various computers. Sallette teaches that the presenter computer system sets up a presentation and pre-selects streaming data sources that will be used in the presentation. The presenter can pre-select the sources of data. The display includes an "address" field for allowing the presenter to submit the address on the network of the source of data. See abstract and column 7, lines 1-6. The presenter can configure a presentation to provide a slide presentation to the audience members (i.e. PowerPoint slide presentation) or to view a particular Internet web page. See column 6. Sallette teaches that the source of data having the address information and data can be displayed and associated with the a sequence (i.e. video stream). See column 7.

Sallette does not teach that the sequence comprises sequence numbers representing the output sequence; however, Logan teaches a program segment identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further teaches that a hyperlink can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column 31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have

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been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31) with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct address information using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion. This would allow a user to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain address information.

In reference to claims 7-8, Sallette does not teach storing bookmark data caused to be registered into at least one of the computer terminals based on an instruction from a local terminal; however, Logan teaches the player subsystem includes a means for identifying a program segment, or a particular passage within a program segment, as a bookmarked item for ease of reference later. See column 3, lines 32-54. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate a bookmark in the system of Sallette as taught by Logan since this annotation mechanism may be used to particular advantage when the program segments provided to the subscriber may be used to identify specific messages, or portions thereof, which require later attention, and the annotation mechanism provides a convenient mechanism for dictating replies and/or specifying actions to be taken in response to particular messages or portions thereof.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's amendments and arguments filed 04/15/05 have been considered. Applicant has amended claims to incorporate claim 2 into independent claims 1 and 6. Applicant has added claims 7 and 8.

Applicant argues the Logan reference teaches away from a presenter-controlled presentation as described in both Sallette and the present invention. The portion upon which the Examiner relies in the Logan reference are teaches directed towards storing a correspondence relationship between pieces of address information and a plurality of sequence numbers representing the output sequence. Logan teaches a program segment identification number representing the output sequence. See column 12. Logan further teaches that a hyperlink can be directed to a program segment which has a ProgramID number. See column 31. The segment can jump to the hyperlink material. Logan teaches a correspondence between an address and a sequence number. See column 31. In playing program segments in an order determined by a session schedule which identifies an ordered sequence of program segments, the designated portion may be a hyperlink. The session schedule is created by a server system that develops and periodically transmits to the session schedule. See columns 2-3 and 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to associate address information with a sequence number as taught by Logan (associating a hyperlink with the ProgramID number of the segment. See columns 2-3, 12, and 31) with Sallette's system for providing a presentation to an audience using a predetermined streaming data source with associated addresses because it allows the pre-selected sources of data to be synchronized with the correct

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address information using sequence numbers that correlate to the segment portion.

This would allow a user to jump to a different portion of the output sequence (or slide show) and maintain address information.

The Logan reference discloses a correspondence relationship between a plurality of pieces of address information and sequence numbers. This teaching of Logan reflects the ability for any user (including a presenter) to determine a piece of address information notified to a remote side computer terminal by referring to a correspondence relationship. Logan is not relied upon to teach a presenter-controlled control unit, but the ability to store a correspondence relationship where a user (including a presenter) can notify terminals of the correspondence relationship. See rejections above.

Newly added claims 7 and 8 have been rejected above. In view of the comments above, the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of


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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:30AM-6:00PM). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

RS
06/17/05


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